

The China Mail

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HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, MAY 11, 1881.

己酉年四月廿四日

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

LONDON.—F. ALGAR, 11 & 12, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, E. C. GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, GORDON & GOTCH, Ludgate Circus, E.C. BATES HENDY & Co., 4, Old Jewry, E.C. SAMUEL DEACON & Co., 150 & 154, Leadenhall Street.

PARIS AND EUROPE.—LEON DE RONNY, 19, Rue Mousieur, Paris.

NEW YORK.—ANDREW WIND, 133, Nassau Street.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.—GORDON & GOTCH, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally.—BEAN & BLACK, San Francisco.

SINGAPORE, STRAITS, &c.—SAYLE & Co., Square, Singapore. C. HEINZEN & Co., Manila.

CHINA.—MACAO, MESES A. A. DE MELLO & Co., Swinton, CAMPBELL & Co., AMYOT, WILSON, NICOLLIS & Co., FOOCHEE, HEDD & Co., Shanghai, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., and KELLY & WALSH, Yokohama, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Banks.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.
(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£1,500,000.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DE-

POSITS.

At 3 months' notice 3% per annum.

" 6 " " 4%

" 12 " " 5% "

Current Accounts kept on Terms which may be learnt on application.

GEO. O. SCOTT,
Acting Manager.

Oriental Bank Corporation,
Hongkong, September 4, 1870.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....\$5,000,000 Dollars.

RESERVE FUND.....\$1,800,000 Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman—A. McIver, Esq.

Deputy Chairman—H. L. DALRYMPLE Esq.

E. R. BILLINGS, Esq. F. B. JOHNSTON, Esq.

H. D. C. FORBES W. M. REINER, Esq.

Edo. F. D. SANSON, Esq.

H. HOPKINS, Esq. W. S. YOUNG, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER.
Hongkong—THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.

MANAGER.
Shanghai—EWEN CAMERON, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS.—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

For Fixed Deposits—

For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.

" 6 " " 4 per cent. "

" 12 " " 5 per cent. "

Local Bills DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.

Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East.

Hongkong, April 19, 1881.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMpte DE PARIS.

(Incorporated 7th d 18th March, 1848.)

RECOGNISED by the INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION of 30th APRIL, 1862.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP.....£3,200,000.

RESERVE FUND.....\$300,000.

HEAD OFFICE—14, RUE BERANGER,

PARIS.

AGENCIES and BRANCHES of:

London, BOURBON, SAN FRANCISCO, MARSEILLE, HOMBA, HONGKONG, LYONS, CALCUTTA, TAKAMAKI, NANTES, SHANGHAI, FOOCHEE, MELBOURNE, and SYDNEY.

LONDON BANKERS:

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

MESSES C. J. HAMBRO & SON.

The Hongkong Agency receives Fixed Deposits on Terms to be ascertained on application, grants Drafts and Credits on all parts of the World, and transacts every description of Banking Exchange Business.

E. SCHWEBLIN,
Agent, Hongkong.

Hongkong, April 12, 1881.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Malacca and Penang.

Bills accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above mentioned Port.

NO CHARGE FOR OUTLAY FEE.

G. STOKES,
Acting Secretary.

Hongkong, March 12, 1881.

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

THIS Business of GENERAL PRINTERS is now conducted by Mr. J. J. DA SILVA & CO. under the style of DE SOUZA & CO. will henceforth be carried on, under the same style, by Mr. DAVIDSON, as Lessee of the Goods, Machinery, Plant, &c., belonging to and held by the said Printing Office.

J. J. DA SILVA & CO.

Hongkong, May 9, 1881.

NOTICE.

WE have authorized MR. LEOPOLD FLEMMING to sign our Firm Foothow, Procurator, from this date.

SIEMSSSEN & CO.

Hongkong, May 10, 1881.

NOTICE.

THE Company grants POLICIES on the World, payable at any of its AGENCIES.

Contributory Dividends are payable to all Contributors of Business, whether they are Shareholders or not.

WOO LIN YUEN, Esq., Agent.

Hongkong, May 10, 1881.

NOTICE.

TO LET OR TO LEASE.

THE desirable BUNGALOW, known as "CHONG-CHONG," at VICTORIA GAP, will be immediately possessed.

For Particulars, apply to

RUSSELL & CO.

Hongkong, May 7, 1881.

NOTICE.

TO LET.

"NULLAH SIDE," FOPOOLUM ROAD, lately occupied by Mr. J. M. ARMSTRONG, No. 2, OLD BAILEY STREET, ALSO, NO. 3, SEYMOUR TERRACE.

Apply to

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & CO.

Hongkong, April 23, 1881.

NOTICE.

TO LET.

THE DWELLING HOUSE—No. 31, WELLINGTON STREET.

ROOMS IN CLUB CHAMBERS, suitable for Offices or Chambers.

THE DWELLING HOUSE, No. 3d, CALNE ROAD; Possession from 1st April.

Apply to

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.

Hongkong, March 26, 1881.

NOTICE.

ZOE DONE

MADE available at the EUROPEAN STORES, and at the NAM HING LOONG, and TY. SING Native Stores.

Price, \$2.25 per dozen Pints.

JOHN D. HUTCHISON,
agent for Hongkong.

Hongkong, May 10, 1881.

NOTICE.

FOR SALE.

GENUINE PORT WINE.

G. M. DE SOUZA GUERRA's well-known

B.R.A.N.D.S.

Black Label with 3 grapes @ \$18 per case of 1 dozen Quarts.

Black Label with 2 grapes @ \$16 per case of 1 dozen Quarts.

White Label @ \$13 per case of 1 dozen Quarts.

Apply to

F. J. V. JORGE,

at Messrs RUSSELL & CO.'s.

Hongkong, May 5, 1881.

NOTICE.

FOR SALE.

J. U. L. E. M. M. & CO.'S HAMPSHIRE.

Quarts.....\$16 per 1 per dozen Case.

Pints.....\$17 per 2 per dozen.

GBR. LIVINGSTON & CO.

Hongkong, February 2, 1880.

NOTICE.

NOW READY.

A COMPLETE REPRINT, in Pamphlet

Form, of the proceedings in the

RECENT LIBEL CASE.

REGINA V. FITMAN,

containing the whole of the Proceedings at the Police Court, full-report of the trial in Criminal Sessions, with connected Correspondence and comments of the Press.

To which is now added a Report of the Case of

PITMAN V. RESWICK

AND OTHER.

Price per Copy, 50 CENTS.

Orders are now being booked

China Mail Office.

Hongkong, April 13, 1881.

NOTICE.

WASHING BOOKS.

(In English and Chinese.)

WASHERMAN'S BOOKS, for the use

of Ladies and Gentlemen, cannow be had at this Office.—Price, \$1 each.

CHINA MAIL OFFICE.

Hongkong, April 12, 1881.

NOTICE.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—14, RUE BERANGER,

PARIS.

AGENCIES and BRANCHES of:

London, BOURBON, SAN FRANCISCO,

MARSEILLE, HOMBA, HONGKONG,

LYONS, CALCUTTA, TAKAMAKI,</

THE CHINA MAIL.

For Sale.

WHERE YOU CAN BUY
Superior California LAMB'S WOOL
BLANKETS.

SARATOGA TRUNKS.
TRAVELLING BAGS and SATCHELS.

AGATE COOKING UTENSILS.
THE AMERICAN BROILER.

TURNBULL'S FAMILY SCALES.

TOBACCO SHAVES.

AMERICAN and CHINESE LOCKS.

HOUSE GONGS.

SMOOTHING IRONS.

LEMON SQUEEZERS.

MOUSE TRAPS.

BILLIARD CUE TIPS and CHALK.

PANUS CORIUM for BOOTS.

American AXES and HATCHETS.

LIFE BUOYS.

ROCKETS and BLUE LIGHTS.

DOUGLAS' OFFICE CHAIRS.

COPPER WIRE GAUZE.

WAFFLE IRONS.

GRIDIRONS.

FIRE GRATES.

American SOFT FELT HATS.

STATIONERY
FOR LADIES AND OFFICE USE,
the
Best and Cheapest
IN
Hongkong.

NEW BOOKS
INSTRUCTIVE AND AMUSING:
Large Assortment of
FRENCH NOVELS.

TAUCHNITZ'S
POPULAR EDITION OF STANDARD
WORKS, &c.

WORKS of REFERENCE,
ALMANACKS,
DIARIES,
SCHOOL BOOKS,
GEOG'S SCHOOL SERIES,
REPRESENTATION BOOKS,
Etc., Etc.

RODGER'S CUTLERY.
ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.

WEBLEY & SONS' London-made SPORT-
ING GUNS.

BUSSEY'S PATENT PNEUMATIC GUN.
SELF-SHOT-EXTRACTING REVOLVERS.

THE PATENT BOTTLE CLIP.

TABLE GLASSWARE.

EARTHENWARE.

THE FINEST STOCK of
CAVITE,
FORTIN, and
MEYSIG
CIGARS, and
CHERoots.

All Specially Selected.

ENGLISH and AMERICAN
GROCERIES.
FRESH SUPPLIES RECEIVED BY EVERY
MAIL.

SMYRNA FIGS.
CRYSTALIZED CHERRIES.
FAIR'S FAVORITE BISCUITS.

STILTON CHEESE.

FRENCH PLUMS.

Calcutta BEEF.

HUMPS.

ROUNDS.

BRISKETS, and

TONGUES.

California ROLL BUTTER.

APPLE BUTTER.

CLAM CHOWDER.

FISH CHOWDER.

Soused PIG'S FEET.

Soused SHEEP'S TONGUES.

Pickled LAMB'S TONGUES.

Graye CHEESE.

New York CREAM CHEESE.

CAVIARE.

Curried OYSTERS.

California CRACKER Co.'s BISCUITS.

Cracked WHEAT.

HOMINY.

PATE DE FOIE GRAS.

RICHARDSON and ROBINSON's Potted MEATS.

Lunch TONGUE.

PRESENT TEA in 5 and 10 Catty Boxes.

WINES and SPIRITS of all Descriptions.

SAIL-MAKING executed on the Premises.

MacREWEN, FRICKEL & Co.

Hongkong, January 28, 1881.

Mails.



Notices to Consignees.

NOTICE.
M (1 dia.), 501/1000—500 cases Window
glass, shipped by E. Moritz.
N (1 dia.), 51/100—60 cases Matches,
shipped by E. Moritz.

CONSIGNEES of the above-named Cargo
Ex Willie Reed, from Antwerp, are
hereby informed that their Goods have
been landed and stored and are lying at
their risk and expense, uninsured against
Fire in the Godowns of the Undersigned.

MELCHERS & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, May 9, 1881.—my12

N.B.—Cargo can be taken on through Bills
of Lading for BATAVIA, PERSIAN
GULF PORTS, MARSEILLE,
TRIESTE, HAMBURG, NEW YORK
AND BOSTON.

THE PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL STEAM
NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship
ZAMBIA, Captain A. SYMONS, with
Her Majesty's Mails, will be despatched
from this port to BOMBAY, on THURSDAY,
the 12th May, at 4 p.m.

Cargo will be received on board until
10 a.m. on the day of departure.
Parcels and Specie (Gold) at the Office
until 10 a.m. on the day of departure.

Silk and Valuables for Europe will be
transhipped at Point de Galle; but Tea and
General Cargo at Bombay, arriving one
week later than by the direct route via
Galle.

For further Particulars regarding
FREIGHT and PASSAGE, apply to the
PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL STEAM
NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Office, Hongkong.

The Contents and Value of Packages are
required to be declared prior to shipment.

Shippers are particularly requested to
note the terms and conditions of the Com-
pany's Black Bills of Lading.

A. McIVER, Superintendent.

Hongkong, May 2, 1881.—my12



MITSU BISHI MAIL STEAMSHIP
COMPANY.
STEAM TO YOKOHAMA VIA KOBE
AND INLAND SEA.

THE S.S. KOKUYO MARU, Capt.
I. DITHESSEN, due here on or about the
9th Instant, will be despatched as above
on SATURDAY, the 14th May, at
Daylight.

Cargo received on board and parcels at
the Office up to 6 p.m. of 13th May.

No Bill of Lading issued under \$2.

All Claims must be settled on board
before delivery is taken, otherwise they
will not be recognized.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

To KOBE.....\$ 60 815
YOKOHAMA & NAGASAKI.....75 20
SHANGHAI via YOKOHAMA.....120 40
" KOBE.....95 30

A REDUCTION is made on RETURN CABIN
PASSAGES.

CARGO and PASSENGERS to the Shanghai Mail
Steamer at KOBE.

For further Particulars, apply at the
Company's Office, PRAYA CENTRAL, West
Corner Pottinger Street.

Hongkong, May 3, 1881.—my14

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP
COMPANY.

THROUGH to NEW YORK, VIA
OVERLAND RAILWAYS, and TOUCHING
AT YOKOHAMA, and SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. MAIL Steamship CITY OF
PEKING will be despatched for San
Francisco, via Yokohama, on MONDAY,
the 10th May, 1881, at 3 p.m., taking
Passengers, and Freight, for Japan, the
United States, and Europe.

Through Bills will be issued for trans-
portation to Yokohama and other Japan
Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and
Interior Cities of the United States via Over-
land Railways to Havana, Trinidad, and
Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central
and South America by the Company's and
connecting Steamers.

Through Passage Tickets granted to
England, France, and Germany by all
trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.

Freight will be received on board until
2 p.m., the 15th May. Parcel Packages
will be received at the office until 5 p.m.
same day; all Parcel Packages should be
marked to address in full; value of same
is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Overland
Cargo should be sent to the Company's
Office in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to
the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage
and Freight, apply to the Agency of the
Company, No. 9, Praya Central.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, April 26, 1881.—my16

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNNEES.

CONSIGNNEES of the following Cargo
are requested to send in their Bills of
Lading to the Undersigned for compay-
ment, and take immediate delivery
of their Cargo has been landed and
forwarded at the Undersigned.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.

Hongkong, May 9, 1881.—my16

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR SINGAPORE and PENANG.

The Co.'s Steamship
"Patricia,"

Captain M. R. WHITE,

will be despatched to
MORROW, the 12th Instant, at 5 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Hongkong, May 11, 1881.—my12

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR SHANGHAI VIA AMOY.

(Taking Cabin and Passengers at through rates
for CHEFOO, NEWCHWANG, TIEN-
TSIN, HANKOW and Ports on
the YANGTSZE.)

The Co.'s Steamship
"Archies,"

Captain C. JACKSON, will be
despatched on FRIDAY, the 13th Instant.

For SWATOW, AMOY and FOOCHOW,
Per Name, at 11.30 a.m., on Saturday,
the 14th inst.

For MANILA.—
For Sorsogon, at 9.30 a.m., on Saturday,
the 14th inst.

For HONGKONG.—
Per Name, at 11.30 a.m., on Saturday,
the 14th inst.

For KOBONOYA MARU, at 5 p.m., on Friday,
the 13th inst.

For NAGASAKI and YOKOHAMA.—
Per Malaca, at 5 p.m., on Friday,
the 13th inst.

For AMOY.—
Per Emerald, at 11.30 a.m., on Saturday,
the 14th inst.

For HANKOW.—
Per Cairnair, at 3.30 p.m., on Friday,
the 13th inst.

For SAIGON.—
Per Adria, at 4.30 p.m., on Friday,
the 13th inst., instead of as previously
noticed.

For KOBONOYA MARU, at 5 p.m., on Friday,
the 13th inst.

For HONGKONG.—
Per Fei Hoa, and S. S. Haikow. In Amoy : R.
Fei Hoa, and S. S. Haikow. In Swatow : H.M.S.
Midge, S. S. Teucer, Pakho, K.
Lung, and Cleland.

For HONGKONG.—
Per Fei Hoa, and S. S. Haikow. In Amoy : R.
Fei Hoa, and S. S. Haikow. In Swatow : H.M.S.
Midge, S. S. Teucer, Pakho, K.
Lung, and Cleland.

For HONGKONG.—
Per Fei Hoa, and S. S. Haikow. In Amoy : R.
Fei Hoa, and S. S. Haikow. In Swatow : H.M.S.
Midge, S. S. Teucer, Pakho, K.
Lung, and Cleland.

For HONGKONG.—
Per Fei Hoa, and S. S. Haikow. In Amoy : R.
Fei Hoa, and S. S. Haikow. In Swatow : H.M.S.
Midge, S. S. Teucer, Pakho, K.
Lung, and Cleland.

For HONGKONG.—
Per Fei Hoa, and S. S. Haikow. In Amoy : R.
Fei Hoa, and S. S. Haikow. In Swatow : H.M.S.
Midge, S. S. Teucer, Pakho, K.
Lung, and Cleland.

For HONGKONG.—
Per Fei Hoa, and S. S. Haikow. In Amoy : R.
Fei Hoa, and S. S. Haikow. In Swatow : H.M.S.
Midge, S. S. Teucer, Pakho, K.
Lung, and Cleland.

For HONGKONG.—
Per Fei Hoa, and S. S. Haikow. In Amoy : R.
Fei Hoa, and S.

THE CHINA MAIL.

The Underwriters at Adelaide on the occasion of his bringing the *Jupiter* safely into port after being dismasted at sea, January, 1881. When in an almost helpless state he was spoken by the *Oceanus* (s), whose Captain offered for a sum, which Captain Herberg deemed exorbitant, to tow him into Adelaide; he therefore refused assistance on such terms, and, setting to work, rigged up jury masts, and other temporary appliances, and finally succeeded in reaching port without further mishap on January 3. Ship and cargo were valued at 60,000.—*Mitchell's Maritime Register.*

The navy has lost a gallant and experienced officer in Commander the Hon. H. N. S. Hood, who died of confluent small-pox, contracted during a shooting excursion on the Yangtze river. But, remembering the unfortunate cause of his lamented death, did not the desire to do honour to his memory overcome considerations of health in his funeral being made a public one in every sense, the coffin being followed to the grave by the officers and crews of H. M. ships *Pegasus* and *Encounter*, and of the U. S. ships *Monocacy* and *Palos*, by the volunteers, and the diplomatic and consular agents of all nations—*World.*

The Chinese Minister Plenipotentiary, the Marquis Tseng, is losing something generally his bed on his travels. According to Celestial notions, would be the worst form of profanation of the Celestial person if his Excellency condescended to sleep on the beds used by the "outer barbarians." He accordingly carries his sleeping apparatus with him. He left it at Dover the other day, on his arrival from Paris; and at Charing Cross, a few days later, on his return to Paris. But then the Marquis Tseng is by no means as sleepy an individual as his looks indicate.—*Ibid.*

With regard to the prosecution of "Simkin and Co.", the conductors of this year's Umballa Derby Sweep, we have the following late Indian telegram, to hand in the latest *Straits Times*, received, giving the result of the trial:—

Umballa. April 21.—The Umballa Sweep case was tried to-day by Mr. Tolbert, the Deputy Commissioner, and concluded. Kivett, the principal defendant, was charged with publishing a proposal to hold a lottery. The charge against Claydon and Hill for aiding and abetting was withdrawn by Mr. Spittal, the Government Advocate. Alcock, appearing in person, admitted the truth of the complaint, stating that he took over the business of the lottery since 1878, but nothing was said to him on the part of the Government about it till now. He took over the lottery to liquidate a debt of between 12,000 and 14,000 rupees due to him for building the Umballa race stand. He recovered the debt from the 5 per cent always contributed by the lottery fund to the Umballa races. He engaged to have nothing more to do with this or any other lottery and to return the subscriptions. He undertakes also not to hand over about thirty thousand rupees already collected, in a lump sum to third parties with a view to the continuance of the lottery. Rivett was sentenced under section 234 A of the Penal Code to Rs. 100 fine, and a week was allowed for payment.

The smokers of opium are said to enjoy beauties visions, but the sellers of opium are cursed by unending controversies and sharp spasms of the conscience. One of these controversies is responded by the Shanghai correspondent of the *Times*, who applies an anodyne in the shape of a letter a column and a half long to the uneasy conscience of John Bull. He puts the case in favour of opium plausibly enough, but by reviving the discussion he gives an opportunity to the anti-opium people, who may be riled upon speedily to efface the optimist views he labours so assiduously to create. Almost every one in China, he maintains, smokes opium, and has smoked for centuries past. John Chinaman takes his opium as the Scotchman takes his whisky and the Englishman his beer, and, according to this authority, it does him no harm. If indeed as much. The habit is most inveterate in the west, where Indian opium is never used. There is an immense growth of the native drug, which, however, is generally admitted to be the Indian article what beer is to champagne—and the very streets reek with opium fumes. The objection of the Chinese Government to the importation of Indian opium, he maintains, is more fiscal and protective than moral or humanitarian. Our popular agent at Szechuen insists that the Chinese grow more opium in that province than twice the whole of India, and that the hostility to our opium is simply a phase of the objection of the native producer to foreign competition. As the Chinese Government does not prevent the cultivation of the poppy, it is evidently an exaggeration to ascribe British India with the sole responsibility for poisoning China. But it is doubtful argument that as the Chinese insist on poisoning themselves with opium we may as well make what profit we can out of the operation, to the advantage of the Indian exchequer and the promotion of British trade.—*Fall Mail Budget.*

Mr. Elphinstone Roe, telegraph line inspector in South Australia, has applied, says the *Adelaide Observer*, for a patent in South Australia, protecting what promises to be a very useful invention. It is a system of signalling either by day or night, and the instrument or apparatus by which the work is done he calls a nyctograph. By day the signalling is effected with coloured flags, and at night by lights of two distinct colours, so arranged as to form the letters of the Morse code, at present in use in the Telegraph Department. The inventor states that ships will be enabled to spell out everything they require, and that everything at present transmitted by telegraph can be sent by the nyctograph. Its use is equally over all other semaphore signals as the eyes with which it is worked, being simplicity itself, as amateur being able to transmit and send, as well as an expert. He considers that it will supersede the telephone; as within can, minute telegraphic communication can be carried on at very small expense; that it will be of service to merchants living out of town and wishing to post news in towns during the night. As a scientific toy alone much amusement will be afforded by the nyctograph, so persons with only a toy instrument will be enabled to chat with their friends a few miles distant at leisure; but the most important of its uses will be in lighthouses, which can each write every few seconds the initials of its own name, and thereby prevent the many accidents that happen through mistaking one lighthouse for another. By day it will do away, Mr. Roe believes, with the whole of the present signal flag code, as only two distinct flags are required to spell everything, a printed code on a card can be supplied with each instrument. The English mail steamer with a nyctograph on board, could send in passing 1000 or 1200 words of news, instead of as now being only reported, when passing at night, as "a large steamer supposed to be the P. & O. or Orient Company." Patents have been applied for in the other colonies and in Great Britain and America.

THE PIRATICAL ATTACK ON THE GERMAN BARQUE *ACCIDENT*.

By the *Namo*, which arrived here this morning, we hear from Amoy that a Conular investigation had been held into the case of the German barque *Accident*, which was reported here a week or so ago as having signalled a passing steamer that she had been attacked by pirates. The facts of the case, as they appear to have transpired at the investigation, are briefly these. The vessel left this port on the 28th ult., and lay in the Ly-e-noun Pass that night, and some time after daylight on the 29th. At 9 a.m. weighed anchor and went out. In the afternoon at 3.30 the pilot left, and the ship proceeded. At 7.30 p.m., two miles South of the Nine Pins, with a fair breeze, saw two Chinese junks on the same course as the ship. At 8.30 one of the junks came quite near the ship, to starboard, and interfered so much with the course that the ship was steering, that she was compelled to change her course. When requested to get clear from the ship, the junk people said they could not in consequence of the wind. Suddenly the junk started to starboard, and then stink-pots and fire-crackers were thrown on board the ship from the mast-head and other parts of the junk. A Chinese sailor who was steering was wounded by a bullet in the right shoulder, but not seriously, merely a contusion. The Captain was attacked by the pirates, who had boarded the vessel to the number of between twenty and thirty. One of the pirates made a lunge at him with a spear, and when he tried to parry the blow, he was struck by and received a cut on the head from another spear. He was then driven to the fore part of the ship, and a guard placed over him; he was warned to keep quiet, and threatened with serious consequences in the event of his offering any resistance. The mate, an European, was next got hold of, and he was placed beside the Captain, and similarly threatened and warned. The piratical band then began to search the ship. They took, from the Captain's cabin, a silver watch and gold chain, a telescope, and some money. They also took everything that was valuable from the cabin of the mate and boatswain. The latter, also an European, was asleep in his cabin when attacked by the pirates, who threw stinkpots into his cabin, which woke him up. Escaping by the skylight on to the deck he was at once surrounded and roughly handled, then taken by force to where the Captain and mate were and warned and threatened as had been. From the Chinese crew on board, the robbers took everything of value. From the supercargo they took \$825 in money and his clothes. From the ship they took two lanterns and four rolls of canvas. They finally conducted the Captain back to his cabin and told him to show them where the money on board was. He assured them they had already taken all. They then warned him again that he had better be quiet and went off. On the Captain coming on deck shortly afterwards they were making off. The junks appeared to be of 1000 piculs each. The men who committed the outrage spoke Cantonese and what was described as Hongkong-Cantonese dialect. Some of them spoke English fairly well. They were better dressed than ordinary fishermen or boatmen, and all these things taken together would point, apparently, to their having served previously on board English vessels. In addressing each other and inciting each other on to what was to be done they used the expression Kai-dai. There were on board the *Accident*, besides the three Europeans we have mentioned above, only seven Chinese sailors. The value of the whole property stolen does not exceed the sum of \$1000, but the attack is significant as a warning that no false sense of security should yet be allowed to arise in the minds of those who trade in these waters simply because there have not been many piracies to record of late.

THE BLOCKADE OF HONGKONG AND THE TRANSIT PASS SYSTEM.

(Communicated.) If the suggestion made in the concluding remarks of your leading article in the *China Mail* of the 25th April—"that the Martineau Customs be the only department for the collection of duties on Foreign Goods, and at night by lights of two distinct colours, so arranged as to form the letters of the Morse code, at present in use in the Telegraph Department. The inventor states that ships will be enabled to spell out everything they require, and that everything at present transmitted by telegraph can be sent by the nyctograph, as the eyes with which it is worked, being simplicity itself, as amateur being able to transmit and send, as well as an expert. He considers that it will supersede the telephone; as within can, minute telegraphic communication can be carried on at very small expense; that it will be of service to merchants living out of town and wishing to post news in towns during the night. As a scientific toy alone much amusement will be afforded by the nyctograph, so persons with only a toy instrument will be enabled to chat with their friends a few miles distant at leisure; but the most important of its uses will be in lighthouses, which can each write every few seconds the initials of its own name, and thereby prevent the many accidents that happen through mistaking one lighthouse for another. By day it will do away, Mr. Roe believes, with the whole of the present signal flag code, as only two distinct flags are required to spell everything, a printed code on a card can be supplied with each instrument. The English mail steamer with a nyctograph on board, could send in passing 1000 or 1200 words of news, instead of as now being only reported, when passing at night, as "a large steamer supposed to be the P. & O. or Orient Company." Patents have been applied for in the other colonies and in Great Britain and America.

Intimations.

THE CHINA REVIEW.

THE widely-expressed regret at the discontinuance of *Notes & Queries* on China and Japan, has induced the publishers of this journal to issue a publication similar in object and style, but slightly modified in certain details.

The *China Review*, or *Notes and Queries on the Far East*, is issued at intervals of two months, each number containing about 60 octavo pages, occasionally illustrated with lithographs, photographs, woodcuts, &c., should the papers published demand, and the circulation justify, such extra matter.

The subscription is fixed at \$6.50 postage paid per annum, payable by non-residents in Hongkong half-yearly in advance.

The publication includes papers original and selected upon the Arts and Sciences, Ethnology, Folklore, Geography, History, Literature, Mythology, and manners of various countries. Natural History, Religion, &c., &c.

“A more detailed list of subjects upon which contributions are especially invited is incorporated with each number.

Original contributions in Chinese, Latin, French, German, Spanish, Italian or Portuguese, are admirable. Endeavours are made to present a resume in each number of the contents of the most recent works bearing on Chinese matters. Great attention is also paid to the Review department.

Notes and Replies are classified together as “Notes” (head references being given, when furnished, to previous Notes or Queries), as are also those queries which though asking for information, furnish new or unpublished details concerning the matter in hand. It is desirable to make the Queries proper as brief and as much to the point as possible.

The *China Review* for July and August, 1875, is at hand. It says that forty-two essays will be sent in to compete for the best paper on the advancement of Christianity for the education of a State. All the Revue et des sociétés should subscribe to this scholarly and enterprising Review. It is a sixty-page bi-monthly repository of what scholars are ascertaining about China. The lecture on Chinese Poetry in this volume is alone worth the price of the Review. Address *China Review*, Hongkong—Northern Christian Advocate (U.S.).

Trübner's Oriental Records contains the following notice of the *China Review*:—“This is the title of a publication, the first number of which has lately reached us from Hongkong, where it has been set on foot as in some respects a continuation of *Notes and Queries on China and Japan*, the extinction of which useful serial a year or two ago has been much regretted in Europe as well as in China. The present publication, judging by the number now before us, is intended to occupy a position, as regards China and the neighbouring countries, somewhat similar to that which has been filled in India by the *Cuttack Review*. The great degree of attention that has been bestowed of late years upon the investigation of Chinese literature, antiquities and social developments, to say nothing of linguistic studies, has led to the acceptance of a large amount of information rendering some such channel of publicity as is now provided extremely desirable, and contributions of much interest may fairly be looked for from the members of the foreign consular service, the Chinese Customs' corps, and the missionary body, among whom a high degree of Chinese scholarship is now abundantly cultivated and who are severally represented in the first number of the *Review* by papers highly creditable to their respective authors. In a paper on Dr. Legge's *Shi King*, by the Rev. E. J. Eitel, it is shown that the place of honour is deservedly given, an excellent summary is presented of the chronological problems and arguments involved in connexion with that important work. Some translations from Chinese novels and plays are marked by both accuracy and freshness of style; and an account of the career of the Chinese poet-statesman of the eleventh century, Su Tung-wo, by Mr. E. C. Bowra, is not only historically valuable, but is also a good example of literary grace. Beside notices of new books on China, there is a list which will be a useful feature of the *Review*, if carried out with punctuality and detail, we are glad to notice that ‘Notes’ and ‘Queries’ are destined to find a place in its pages also. It is to be hoped that this opening for contributions on Chinese subjects may evoke a similar degree of literary zeal to that which was displayed during the lifetime of its predecessor in the field, and that the *China Review* may receive the support necessary to insure its continuance. The publication is intended to appear every two months, and will form a substantial octavo magazine.”

THE CHINIAN MAIL.

This paper is now issued every day. The subscription is fixed at Four Dollars per annum delivered in Hongkong, or Seven Dollars Fifty Cents including postage to Coast ports.

It is the first Chinese Newspaper ever issued under purely native direction. The chief editor of the paper is of course derived from the native community, and every issue also aims to be found in the garrisons and seaports.

The projectors, in view of their estimates upon the most reliable information from the various Ports in China and Japan—from Australia, California, Singapore, Penang, Saigon, and other places frequented by the Chinese—consider themselves justified in guaranteeing an ultimate circulation of between 3,000 and 4,000 copies. The advantage offered to advertisers are therefore unusually great, and the foreign community generally will find it to their interest to avail themselves of them.

The field opens to a paper of this description—conducted by native efforts, but progressive and anti-constructive in tone—in almost limits. It on the one hand commends Chinese belief and interest while the other deserves every aid that can be given to it by foreigners.

Like English journals it contains Editorial with Local, Shipping, and Commercial News and Advertisements.

Subscription orders for either of the above may be sent to

GEO. MURRAY BAIN,
China Mail Office.

FREDERIC ALGAR,
COLONIAL NEWSPAPER & COMMIS-
SION AGENT,
11, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street,
LONDON.

THE Colonial Press supplied with New-
spapers, Books, Types, Ink, Presses,
Pens, Correspondents, Letters, and any
European Goods on London terms.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

Colonial Newspapers received at the office are regularly filed for the inspection of Advertisers and the Public.

Visitors' Column.

We have instituted as an experiment a *Visitors' Column*, which we trust will prove successful, and be found useful. To it will be relegated from time to time such items of information, lists, tables and other intelligence as is considered likely to prove valuable to persons passing through the City, and in connection with we have opened a *SELECT HOTEL AND BUSINESS DIRECTORY*, applications for enrolment into which we are now ready to receive.

List of Public Buildings.

Government House, North of Public Gardens.

City Hall; Library (8,000 volumes) and Museum.—Free.

Public Gardens, a beautifully picturesque retreat and of great interest.

The Clock Tower, Queen's Road Central, in a line with Pedder's Wharf.

General Post Office, Hongkong Club, German Club, Supreme Court, &c., within a stone's-throw.

Lusitano Club and Library, Shelley St.

Government Offices, the Secretariat, &c., near the Public Gardens.

St. John's Cathedral (Anglican), above the Parade Ground.

Roman Catholic Cathedral, Wellington Street.

St. Peter's Seamen's Church, West Point.

St. Joseph's (R.C.) Church, Garden Road, near Kennedy Road.

Temperance Hall, specially adapted for sea-faring men, Queen's Road East.

Sailors' Home, West Point.

E. A. & China Telegraph Co., and the Great Northern Telegraph Co., Marine House, Queen's Road.

Masonic Hall, Zetland Street.

Victoria Recreation Club—Bath-house and Boat-house, &c.—Praya, beyond the Cricket Ground, beside the City Hall.

The Barracks and Naval and Military Store Departments lie to the eastward, and cover a large area.

Stores, Books, &c.

General Outfitter, Hosier, Tailor, &c.; T. N. DASCOLI, 45 and 47, Queen's Road, by special appointment to H.E. the Governor.

Chronometers, Watches, Jewellery, Maps and Charts.—G. FALCONER & CO., Queen's Road Central.

American and English Stores, Books, and specially selected Cigars.—MAC-EWEN, FRICKEL & CO.

Chair and Boat Hire.

LEGALISED TARIFF OF FEES FOR CHAIRS, CHAIR BEARERS, AND BOATS, IN THE COLONY OF HONGKONG.

Chairs and Ordinary Pullaway Boats.

Half hour, 10 cents; Hour, 20 cents;

Three hours, 50 cents; Six hours, 70 cents

Day (from 4 to 6), One Dollar.

To VICTORIA PEAK.

Single Trip.

Four Coolies, \$1.00

Three Coolies, 85

Two Coolies, 70

Return (direct or by Pak-foo-lum).

Four Coolies, \$1.50

Three Coolies, 1.20

Two Coolies, 1.00

—

To VICTORIA GAP (TO LEVEL OF UMBRELLA SEAT).

Single Trip.

Four Coolies, \$0.60

Three Coolies, 50

Two Coolies, 40

Return (direct or by Pak-foo-lum).

Four Coolies, \$1.00

Three Coolies, 85

Two Coolies, 70

The Return Fare embraces a trip of not more than three hours.

For every hour or part of an hour above three hours, each Coolie will be entitled to an additional payment of 5 cents.

Day Trip (Peak), \$0.75 each Coolie, (12 hours) Gap, \$0.60 each Coolie.

Licensed Bearers (each).

Hour, 10 cents.

Half day, 35 cents.

Day, 60 cents.

BOAT AND COOKE HIRE.

BOATS.

1st Class Cargo Boat of 8 or 900 piculs, per Day, \$8.00

1st Class Cargo Boat of 8 or 900 piculs per Load, 2.00

2nd Class Cargo Boat of 600 piculs per Day, 2.50

2nd Class Utility Boat of 600 piculs, per Load, 1.75

3rd Class Cargo Boat or Ha-kau Boat of 800 piculs, per Day, 1.50

3rd Class Cargo Boat or Ha-kau Boat of 800 piculs, Half Day, 1.00

3rd Class Cargo Boat or Ha-kau Boat of 800 piculs, Half Day, 50

Scow, or Pallaway Boat, per Day, \$1.00

One Mile, 50

Half an Hour, 12

After 6 p.m., 10 cents extra.

Nothing in this Scale prevents private agree-

ments.

1ST CLASS COOKIES.

Scale of Fees for Street Cookies.

One Day, 50 cents

Half Day, 30

One Hour, 12

Half Hour, 5

Nothing in the above Scale to affect private agreements.

Hongkong Rates of Postage.

(Revised December 1st, 1880.)

In the following Statements and Tables the Rates are given in cents, and are, for Letters, per half ounce, for Books and Patents, per two ounces.

Newspapers over four ounces in weight are charged as double, triple, &c., as the case may be, but such papers or packets or papers may be sent at Book Rate. Two Newspapers must not be folded together as one, nor must anything whatever be inserted except bona fide Supplements. Printed matter may, however, be enclosed, if the whole be paid at Book Rate. Prices Current may be paid either as Newspapers or Books.

Commercial Papers signify such papers, though Written by Hand, do not bear the character of an actual or personal correspondence, such as invoices, deeds, copied music, &c. The charge on them is the same as for books, but whatever the weight of a packet containing any partially written paper, it will not be charged less than 6 cents.

The sender of any Registered Article may accept it with a Return Receipt on paying an extra fee of 5 cents.

The limit of weight for Books and Commercial Papers to Foreign Post Offices is 4 lbs. Patents for such offices are limited to 3 ounces, and must not exceed these dimensions: 8 inches by 4 inches by 2 inches.

N.R. means No Registration.

COUNTRIES OF THE POSTAL UNION.

The Union may be taken to comprise the most foreign possessions in Asia, Japan, W. Africa, Egypt, Mauritius, all N. America, Mexico, Salvador, Brazil, Peru, Chile, Venezuela, The Argentine Republic, Jamaica, Trinidad, Guyana, Honduras, Barada, Labuan, with all Danish, French, Netherlands, Portuguese and Spanish Colonies.

COUNTRIES NOT IN THE UNION.—The chief countries not in the Union are the Australasian Group, and S. Africa.

POSTAGE TO UNION COUNTRIES.

GENERAL RATES, BY ANY ROUTE:

Letters, 10 cents per oz.

Post Cards, 8 cents each.

Registration, 10 cents.

Newspapers, 2 cents each.

Books, Patterns and Comm. Papers, 2 cents per oz.

There is no charge on redirected correspondence within the Postal Union.

POSTAGE TO NON-UNION COUNTRIES.

HAWAIIAN KINGDOM:

Letters, 10 cents.

Registration, None.

Newspapers, 2 cents.

Books and Patterns, 5 cents.

WEST INDIES (NON UNION): BOLIVIA,

COSTA RICA, GUATEMALA, NEW GRANADA,

NICARAGUA, PANAMA, PARAGUAY &.

LETTERS, 10 cents.

REGISTRATION, 10 cents.

NEWSPAPERS, 5 cents.

BOOKS, PATTERNS, 10 cents.

A small extra charge is made on delivery.

+ There is Registration to BRITISH W. INDIA ISLANDS, 10 cents.

+ Registration via San Francisco, 10 cents.

* Cannot be sent via San Francisco.